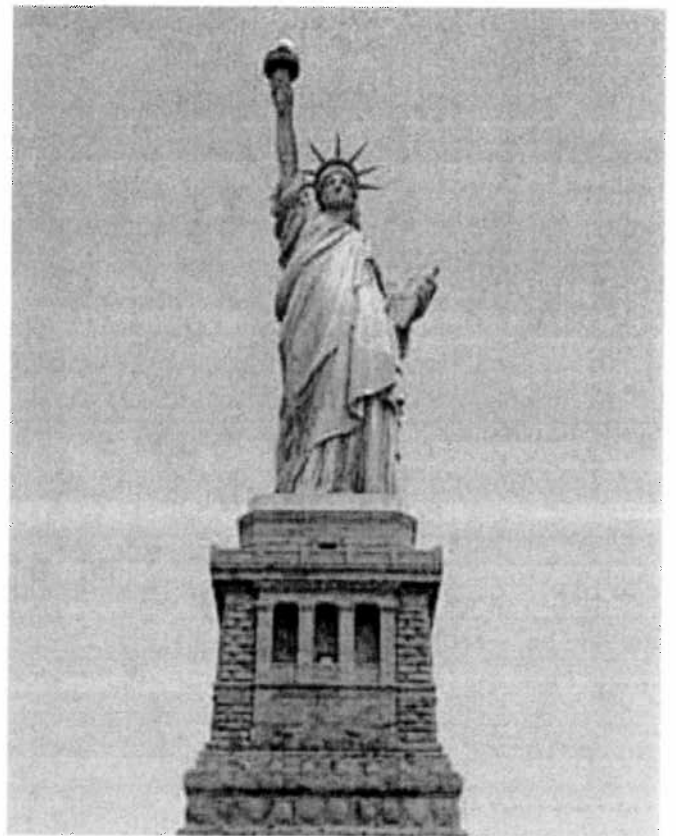




Immigration



Vocabulary

1. Immigrant: _____

2. Nationality: _____

3. Ethnic Group: _____

4. Assimilation: _____

5. "Melting Pot": _____

6. Refugee: _____

7. Deport: _____

8. Naturalization: _____

Notes

I. "Old" vs. "New" Immigration

a. "Old Immigration"-Immigrants that came from roughly _____ to _____

i. Came mostly from _____ and _____ Europe

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b. "New Immigration"-Immigrants that came from roughly _____ to _____

i. Came mostly from _____ and _____ Europe

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. A growing number of _____

a. While not a large portion of the overall U.S. population, immigrants from China, Japan, and Korea made up a significant percentage of the population in _____.

II. Reasons for Immigration

a. A combination of factors lead to immigrants leaving their home countries and immigrating to the United States

i. Push Factors: _____
_____.

ii. Pull Factors: _____
_____.

Reasons for European Immigration

Pull Factors



Push Factors



III. Ellis Island

a. "Island of _____, Island of _____"

i. Very Joyous

1. Hopes of _____

2. Family members were often _____ after
days of _____

ii. Very Sad

1. Families occasionally had to _____ because
some members were denied due to _____
while others _____ to enter the U.S.

2. The experience of enduring _____, _____
_____ screening, trying to _____
and temporarily separation from one's family was quite
stressful.

b. 1850-_____ (original name) opens to protect U.S. from
foreign _____.

c. 1850-_____ opened

i. The U.S. was competing with other countries. We _____
immigrants!

ii. Propaganda: " _____ "

d. 1897-Ellis Island _____ to the ground, and then was rebuilt

e. Reason for Ellis Island

i. _____ (which was stressful)

ii. _____

iii. _____

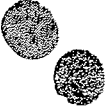
iv. _____ (literacy, work skills, etc...)

f. Facilities



i. Dances, sewing lessons, exercise room, playgrounds, and a variety of foods for different cultures.

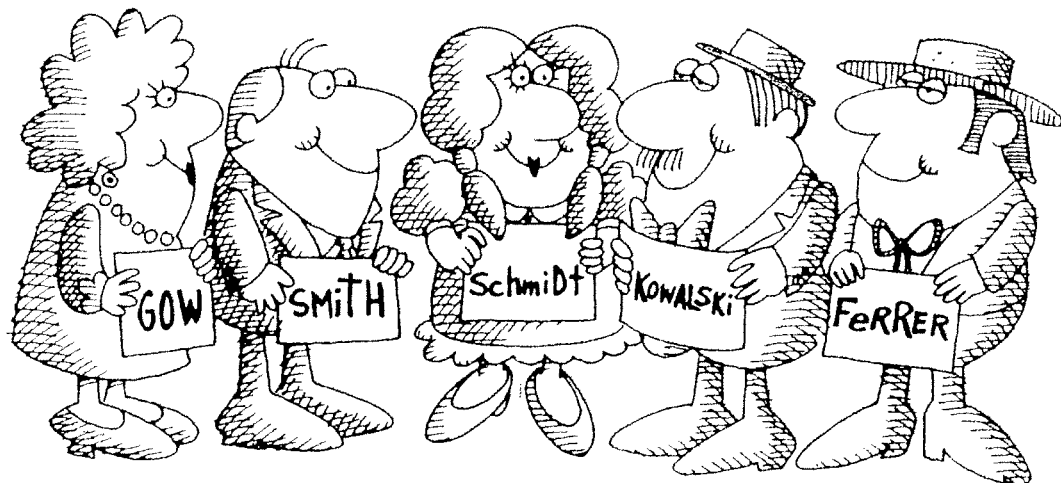
g. By 1954, _____ immigrants passed through Ellis Island

Resources



HW Questions – Immigration (p. 415-416)

1. In the mid -1800's, most European immigrants came from which countries?
 2. Describe the traveling conditions for immigrants.
 3. What were 3 factors that “pushed” people from Europe?
 4. Why did so many people choose to come to the United States?
 5. What forced millions of people to leave Ireland during the 1840's?
 6. How did Americans react to new immigrants?
 7. Where did many German immigrants settle upon arriving to the U.S.?
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What's in an American Name?

by Ennis Duling

Illustrated by Bill Ogden

Like the American people, American names come from all over the world. There are Americans named Williams, Gulmantovicz, Chang, Zimmerman, Marinelli, and Goldberg. Your surname, or last name, is a heritage that may tell you a little about your family's past. But it isn't always easy to figure out American names unless you know many foreign languages. If your name is Smith, you probably have an ancestor who was a blacksmith, but your name means the same thing if it is Schmidt (German), Gow (Gaelic), Ferrer (Spanish), or Kowalski (Polish). And to make matters even more complicated, many im-

migrants changed their names after coming to America.

Some immigrants had names with sounds and spellings that do not exist in English. They had to decide what to be called in their new land. A Greek immigrant whose name was actually Pappadimitracoupoulos might have adopted the shortened form, Pappas. A Swedish family named Strid discovered that its new neighbors could only pronounce Strid correctly if they changed the spelling to Streed. A Syrian named Abbud decided that the English name, Abbott, was close to the sound of his family name.

Other immigrants chose to preserve

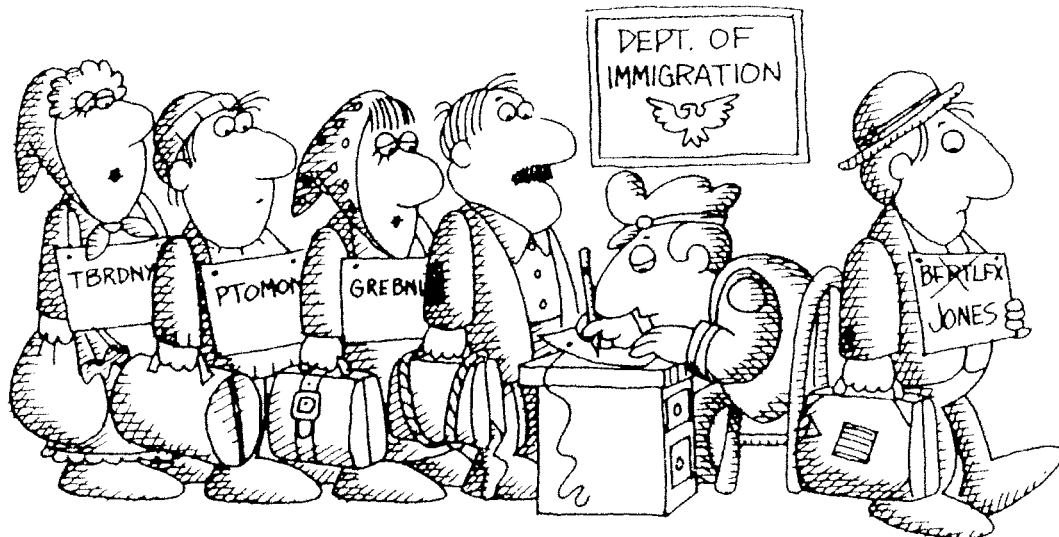
the meanings of their names, and translated them into English. An Italian named Casalegno changed his name to Woodhouse, which means the same thing. Other changes by translation were: Beauchamp (French) to Fairfield; Mielnik (Polish) to Miller; Meilach (Hebrew) to King. Sometimes one immigrant family changed its name while relatives did not.

A few nationalities changed the order of their names. Hunyadi Janos (Hungarian) became John Hunyadi, and Lee Loy (Chinese) became Loy Lee.

For people who were proud of their family name, changing it was painful. But for others, changing their Old World name was a way of starting life over again, and the change was welcome. Sometimes names were changed by American officials who could not spell or pronounce what they heard.

In some cases newcomers changed their names because they believed that Americans were prejudiced toward foreigners and names that were foreign-sounding. They thought—sometimes with good reason—that they would have a better chance at a good job, and that their children would receive better treatment in school, if their family name sounded like other American names. Today changing a family name for these reasons is rare.

The descendants of immigrants from all over the world are proud of their ancestral names and may even use them on special occasions. Ask your parents and grandparents what they can tell you about your family's name. Don't forget to find out about your mother's and grandmothers' names before they were married. Whatever names are in your family, they are names to be proud of.



Immigrant Names Puzzle

Try to match the names that immigrants brought from the Old World with the English names on the right. If you write the numbered letters in the blanks at the bottom, you will solve the mystery words.

E.D.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| 1. Pfoersching
(German) | _____ | 8 |
| 2. Kabotchnik
(Russian Jew) | _____10_____ | |
| 3. Ogrondowski
(Polish) | _____ | 4 |
| 4. Kalliokoski
(Finnish) | _____5_____ | |
| 5. Molitoris
(Slovak) | _____11_____ | |
| 6. Halsteinsgaardbakken
(Norwegian) | _____1_____ | |
| 7. Bonifazio
(Italian) | _____6_____ | |
| 8. Bon Coeur
(French) | _____12_____ | |
| 9. Pappapolychronopoulos
(Greek) | _____9_____ | |
| 10. Pereida
(Portuguese) | _____3_____ | |
| 11. Wassermann
(German Jew) | _____2_____ | |
| 12. Ros
(Swedish) | _____13_____ | |
| 13. Schumacher
(German) | _____7_____ | |

Morris —
 Bunker —
 Waterman —
 Pershing —
 Koski —
 Boniface —
 Perry —
 Shoemaker —
 Gardner —
 Bakken —
 Chronos —
 Ross —
 Cabot —

Mystery Words

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

The Irish Immigrants

1847-1855

"No Irish Need Apply"

Between 1847 and 1855, more than a million Irish men, women and children said farewell to their native Ireland and sailed for the United States. Herded together in the holds of stinking cargo ships, they were virtually dumped, destitute, in Boston, New York, and other eastern ports. Shipping companies, which had cut the cost of passage to America to the bone, reaped huge profits from transporting these masses of struggling Irish humanity. By 1850, one out of every 23 persons in America was Irish-born.

What caused so many people to leave their homeland? In large part, this exodus was created by the devastating blight in 1845 that destroyed Ireland's potato crop—the food on which more than half the Irish people literally depended for their lives. The disaster caused sickness and starvation which eventually killed an appalling total of 1,500,000 people. As more and more potato crops failed, the bad times in Ireland came to be known as "The Potato Famine" and the impoverished Irish fled to America.

They landed on American shores ill-clothed and pitifully poor. But many were hard workers and were willing to take any sort of job to get along—often labor which "native" Americans considered beneath them. And so the men


became hod carriers, street cleaners, and factory laborers, while Irish women worked as maids and servants for well-to-do families. Often Irish job-seekers were turned away by signs that read: "No Irish need apply." Soon nearly every city had its "Shantytown" where the newly arrived Irish lived in quarters even more squalid than those they had left behind in Ireland.

But as the years passed, the industrious Irish, aided by their natural wit and charm, improved their lot and gained greater acceptance in America. Many left the big cities and headed west to become pioneers, Indian fighters, miners and farmers. They worked on the railroads, laying down the track that linked the nation together. Those Irish who never left the cities gradually rose on the social scale and entered such professions as law, medicine, business and politics. One young Boston Irishman, John F. Kennedy, son of a wealthy financier, reached the pinnacle of American politics when he became president of the United States in 1961. But President Kennedy never forgot that, although his maternal grandfather had been mayor of Boston, Massachusetts, he had once come to America as a penniless Irish immigrant.


Illustration: *Irish immigrants land in New York, 1855.*

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"No Irish Need Apply"

1. Why did so many people leave Ireland between 1847 and 1855?
 2. What type of response did many Irish receive upon reaching the United States?
 3. Specifically, what was meant by "No Irish Need Apply"?
 4. Describe at least four ways that Irish immigrants made large contributions to the United States.
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